## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 34)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 8x + 18 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(8) \pm \sqrt{(8)^2 - 4(1)(18)}}{2(1)}$$
$$x = \frac{-(8) \pm \sqrt{64 - 72}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{-4 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{2}\,i}{2}$$

$$x = -4 \pm \sqrt{2}\,i$$

Notice that i in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -8 + 4i and -5 + 2i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-8+4i)\cdot(-5+2i)$$

$$40 - 16i - 20i + 8i^2$$

$$40 - 16i - 20i - 8$$

$$40 - 8 - 16i - 20i$$

$$32 - 36i$$

Polynomial Factoring solution (version 34)

3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 27x + 90$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-6).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-6)(x^2 + 2x - 15)$$

$$f(x) = (x-6)(x-3)(x+5)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+4) \cdot (x+1)^2 \cdot (x-2)^2 \cdot (x-5)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

